DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 112 113 CE 004 886

AUTHOR Chakonas, Paul; Certner, Ira
TITLE Distribution and Analysis of Postsecondary Occupational Funds in New York State Under the Vocational Education Amendments of 1968; Fiscal Years 1970-74.
INSTITUTION New York State Education Dept., Albany. Bureau of Occupational Education Research.; New York State Education Dept., Albany. Bureau of Two-Year Coll. Programs.
PUB DATE May 75
NOTE 58p.

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.76 HC-$3.32 Plus Postage
DESCRIPTORS Administration; Budgets; Comparative Analysis; *Educational Finance; Expenditures; *Federal Aid; *Post Secondary Education; *Resource Allocations; School Funds; State Surveys; Statistical Analysis; Tables (Data); *Vocational Education
IDENTIFIERS *New York; Vocational Education Amendments 1968

ABSTRACT

The report is the initial segment of a two-phase analysis of the distribution of Federal postsecondary occupational education funds in New York State. It examines the rationale behind New York's distribution of Federal funds as well as detailing the results of those administrative decisions. The document represents the first compilation of its kind and is intended to serve both as a model for reporting the distribution of Federal Vocational Education Act funds for postsecondary education and as a reference guide for the local administrator. Tables of data show how and where funds have been allocated over the five fiscal years of 1970-74 and provide a basis for making projections concerning trends for future allocations. Budgetary categories represented in the tables are: administrative, instructional, equipment, guidance and counseling, and staff development. Occupational clusters represented are: agriculture; distributive; health; office; trade, industrial, and service; engineering-related; and multi-occupations. (Author/AJ)

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# DISTRIBUTION AND ANALYSIS

## OF POSTSECONDARY OCCUPATIONAL FUNDS IN NEW YORK STATE UNDER THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1968

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

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FISCAL YEARS 1970-74

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THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONAL EDUCATION RESEARCH
BUREAU OF TWO YEAR COLLEGE PROGRAMS
ALBANY, NEW YORK 12234 MAY 1975

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# DISTRIBUTION AND ANALYSIS OF POSTSECONDARY OCCUPATIONAL FUNDS IN NEW YORK STATE UNDER THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1968

Fiscal Years 1970-74

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## FOREWORD

This report is the initial segment of a two-phase analysis of the distribution of Federal postsecondary occupational education funds. The first phase examines the rationale behind New York State's distribution of Federal funds as well as detailing the results of those administrative decisions. The second phase will be an indexed listing of postsecondary projects funded under the Vocational Education Act over the last 5 fiscal years.

These documents, the first compilation of its kind, may serve as a model for reporting the distribution of Federal Vocational Education Act funds for postsecondary education. The data, presented in this format, becomes a valuable reference guide for the local administrator. Not only does this document allow administrators of Federal postsecondary funds to see how and where funds have been allocated over the past 5 fiscal years, but it provides a basis for making projections concerning trends for future allocations.

The necessity for this type of analysis was recognized and acted upon through a joint effort of the Bureau of Occupational Education Research and the Bureau of Two-Year College Programs. This document was prepared by Paul Chakonas, Associate in Higher Occupational Education, and Ira Cartner, Research Aide.

Carl E. Wedekind, Director
Division of Research and Evaluation

Edward F. Carr, Director
Division of Academic Program Review

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## Historical Background

The Vocational Education Act of 1963 and the Amendments of 1968 have been major factors in the growth and improvement of postsecondary vocational education programs in New York State. The legislation's overriding challenge for postsecondary institutions, particularly 2-year colleges, to meet the urgent need for quality vocational education is perhaps best summarized in this statement of purpose in the 1968 amendments:

> ... It is the purpose of this title to authorize Federal grants to States to assist them to maintain, extend, and improve existing programs of vocational education, to develop new programs of vocational education and to provide part-time employment for youths who need the earnings from such employment to continue their vocational training on a full-time basis, so that persons of all ages in all communities of the State--those in high school, those who have completed or discontinued their formal education and are preparing to enter the labor market, those who have already entered the labor market but need to upgrade their skills or learn new ones, those with special educational handicaps, and those in postsecondary schools--will have ready access to vocational training or retraining which is of high quality, which is realistic in the light of actual or anticipated opportunities for gainful employment, and which is suited to their needs, interests, and ability to benefit from such training.

Specifically, the law requires each state to develop a State Plan for vocational education, and to establish an independent state advisory council to aid the state board in the administration and evaluation of programs. The State Plan must set forth a long-range program plan for meeting the state's vocational needs, and an annual program plan indicating how the allocation of Federal and state funds will contribute to accomplishment of long-range objectives.

Under the act and plan, postsecondary institutions are given responsibility for serving the occupational education needs of persons who have

completed or left high school; employed persons who need training or retraining; and persons who have academic, socioeconomic, or other handicaps that prevent them from succeeding in regular vocational programs.

Part B, Section 122(a)2 of the Vocational Education Amendments of 1968 is administered by the New York State Education Department through the Office of Occupational Education. As part of its overall assistance to postsecondary programs under the Amendments, the Education Department assists colleges in capitalizing on the available resources to improve, expand, or initiate occupational programs. Meetings are held in cooperation with State University of New York to acquaint 2-year college administrators and faculty with the major provisions of the Amendments, to interpret its annual guidelines and forms for submission of proposals, and to review postsecondary objectives and program activities set forth in the annual program plan section of the State Plan.

Introduction

This report summarizes New York State's distribution of a total of $18,502,323 allocated under Part B, Section 122(a)2 of the Vocational Education Amendments of 1968 to postsecondary occupational education projects during the 5 fiscal years 1970 through 1974. The allocations for these fiscal years were:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1970 | $3,109,580 |
| 1971 | 3,253,450 |
| 1972 | 3,783,315 |
| 1973 | 3,833,796 |
| 1974 | 4,522,182 |

The Office of Occupational Education, in administering its Federal allotment, employs the competitive grant method of funding occupational programs. In determining the allocations to local educational agencies, grant applications are evaluated according to State and Federal mandated criteria. The evaluation of these grant applications include assessing the degree to which projects will assist in meeting manpower needs and job opportunities and serve the vocational education needs of students in various population groups, particularly the handicapped and disadvantaged segments. The relative ability of local agencies to provide resources on their own and the relative costs of program services and activities among the various localities in the State are also considered in allocating available funds. While there is no sure-fire way to assess the degree to which a program of this scope and magnitude has been successful in achieving its goals, the financial data cited in this report should provide an element of objectivity in assessing the State's performance in administering Federal postsecondary occupational education funds.

Overview

The $18.5 million distributed under the Vocational Education Amendments (VEA) among the State's 2-year colleges in the 5-year period covered by this report provided full or partial support to 41 new 2-year associate degree programs and 108 certificate programs ranging from 6 to 12 months in duration. This VEA funding support contributed to the improvement or expansion of 316 degree and nondegree programs in a wide range of occupational fields. In addition, approximately 1,400 faculty and staff serving postsecondary occupational programs participated in a variety of inservice staff development activities which includes regular workshops and summer institutes. Most important, however, were the 92,700 students who benefited in their training from the added financial support furnished under VEA. Not only were occupational students served in their regular classroom programs, but additionally were afforded increased opportunities through improved or expanded ancillary services such as occupational guidance, counseling, and job placement as well as remedial and developmental programs.

For fiscal years 1970 through 1974, the number of students served by postsecondary projects has nearly doubled, from almost 14,000 in 1970 to over 23,000 in 1974. Yet, while there has been nearly a 45-percent increase in total allocations, the average expenditure per student has decreased by approximately 12 percent.

The year-by-year distribution of expenditures follows a fairly stable pattern, with variations explained primarily in terms of State Plan priorities and specific program characteristics of each major occupational cluster.

Postsecondary program priorities emphasized the establishment of new curricula, expansion of existing programs to accommodate increased student demand for postsecondary occupational training, development of new means of articulation between secondary and postsecondary programs, and improvement in ancillary services to serve the diverse needs of the student.

Beginning in fiscal year 1970, much of the planning associated with these activities resulted in increased allocations for the administrative and instructional functions in subsequent years. The relatively lower allocations for equipment between 1971 and 1974 reflect both this increased emphasis on operational support, and the fact that institutional needs for equipment had been largely met previously: in the years immediately preceding 1970, between 70 to 100 percent of annual allocations were expended in this single category. Subsequent to 1970, dominant consideration was given to those proposals containing equipment requests necessary to support the introduction of new programs. In addition, funding was also provided for ongoing programs based on student demands and job market trends for trained manpower. During 1971 to 1974, in providing for these priorities, a shift occurred in the types of equipment funded from the traditional laboratory and shop fixtures to new multimedia instructional technology resources. The increased requests for assistance in obtaining instructional technology equipment partially offset the decline in laboratory and shop equipment. This resulted in stabilizing overall equipment expenditures.

During 1972-73, State and local budget restraints resulted in an emphasis on strengthening and improving the quality of instruction in existing programs rather than the introduction of new programs. This accounts for the

overall reductions in VEA expenditures in the operational categories and the sharp rise in equipment expenditures in fiscal year 1974.

When viewed in terms of occupational clusters, only Agriculture and Trade, Industrial, and Service experienced significant increases in the percentage of yearly funding from 1970-74. The Multi-Occupations, Health, and Engineering-Related budgetary categories showed small declines over the 5-year period, while Office occupations and Distributive programs showed more substantial decreases in the percentage of funds allocated. The greatest overall increases in support received, however, were in the postsecondary programs listed under the occupational cluster of Trade, Industrial, and Service. Included under this heading are fields in which most of the shorter term certificate programs are listed and which State Plan priorities for postsecondary program development and implementation were directed. The Trade, Industrial, and Service cluster also includes a number of new degree programs in service occupations in which initial operating and equipment costs were borne by VEA. The combination of these shorter term vocational and trade programs and the programs in service fields account for nearly 25 percent of the total postsecondary allocation. Similarly, in the Distributive and Office categories, new certificate programs were being introduced rather than expansion of ongoing degree programs.

The 25 percent allocated among the Multi-Occupational activities reflects another group of State Plan priorities established during this report period. Efforts underway during 1970 included planning for a broad range of cooperative education programs at a number of community colleges, planning associated with improving articulation of programs between secondary and postsecondary agencies, and the improvement and expansion of ancillary services in guidance, counseling, and job placement. All of these above efforts

entailed the inclusion of students in all of the six occupational clusters. These broader-based activities account for the relatively higher proportion of funds distributed under the Multi-Occupations category.

Finally, the State's planned distribution of funds for rural areas nearly achieved the 40 percent goal stipulated in the State Plan. Over the 5-year period the mean distribution of funds to projects in rural areas was 35.8 percent.

## DEFINITIONS OF BUDGET CLASSIFICATIONS

### Functional Classifications

The staff of the Bureau of Two-Year College Programs has selected the following five headings as the major functional budgetary categories to be used as a basis for allocating Federal postsecondary funds and expenditures.

Administrative - includes expenses incurred for the project director, project coordinator, fiscal and clerical costs, project evaluation, travel expenditures for administrative-related activities, and consultant services.

Instructional - includes all costs for instructor salaries, paraprofessional services for instruction, secretarial assistance, contracted services for instruction, travel related to instruction, and instructional materials such as A-V software, consumable supplies, textbooks, and library reference materials.

Equipment - includes nonexpendable items used for instructional purposes in laboratories, shops, and classrooms such as tools; testing and measuring instruments; repair equipment; A-V instructional technology equipment; lab, classroom, and shop furniture; and modular laboratory or classroom units. Costs related to equipment acquisition such as delivery costs and installation and maintenance are also included under this classification of expense.

Guidance and Counseling - includes salaries for administration of guidance, counseling, and job placement services as well as the specific job categories of counselor placement director, or paraprofessional assistants assigned to student personnel activities. Other costs funded under this functional category include contract services for guidance and counseling,

travel, testing services, clerical, and guidance materials including testing supplies.

Staff Development - includes administrative salaries related to staff and instructor training, trainee stipends, travel, contracted services for staff development, instructional costs related to staff training, clerical and secretarial costs, and supplies.

## Occupational Classifications

Most of the occupational clusters listed in the tables consist of specific occupational titles listed in appendix C. Two exceptions, however, are made in the breakdowns contained in these tables:

1. Curricula under the U.S. Office of Education designated cluster, Home Economics Education, are shown in the tables under the category of Trade, Industrial, and Service. Postsecondary programs funded under this latter heading include curricula in food service, child care, human services, nursery education, prevocational, and housekeeping and management services.

2. The category, "Multi-Occupations," is not included under any Office of Education occupational cluster. It is used by the Bureau of Two-Year College Programs to designate funded projects serving students in more than one occupational cluster or in staff development projects which represent several occupational disciplines. Some examples are developmental skills programs, cooperative education planning and multi-program implementation, curricula development, occupational program planning, occupational guidance, counseling and job placement, and inservice staff development seminars, workshops, and summer institutes.

## Table I

Table I provides an overview of the dollar distribution by occupational cluster during the 5-year period covered in this report.

The allocations for functional category expenses within these clusters vary greatly. For example, while the expenditures for equipment amount to 63 percent of the total allocated to Office occupations, equipment expenditures amounted to slightly less than 5 percent of total Multi-Occupations expenditures. Among Trade, Industrial, and Service curricula receiving support, instructional costs accounted for 42 percent of total expenditures while among Engineering-Related programs, allocations for instruction amounted to only 14 percent. Generally, longer established programs required greater support toward equipment and resources to improve the quality of instruction offered, and required relatively less support for operations.

Table I

Allocation of Postsecondary VEA Funds
by Function and Occupational Cluster
Fiscal Years 1970 to 1974

| | Administration | Instruction | Equipment | Guidance and Counseling | Staff Development | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | $ 16,027 | $ 19,843 | $ 103,521 | $ 7,588 | $ -- | $ 146,979 |
| Distributive | 103,595 | 162,552 | 127,057 | 10,056 | 3,444 | 406,704 |
| Health | 475,950 | 1,056,146 | 1,833,863 | 18,905 | 13,974 | 3,398,838 |
| Office | 265,298 | 751,180 | 1,913,857 | 18,646 | 81,101 | 3,030,082 |
| Trade, Industrial, and Service | 976,966 | 1,933,688 | 1,490,412 | 132,470 | 79,867 | 4,613,403 |
| Engineering-Related | 239,046 | 315,943 | 1,546,804 | 24,008 | 159,750 | 2,285,551 |
| Multi-Occupations | 1,246,771 | 692,949 | 216,866 | 1,541,675 | 922,505 | 4,620,766 |
| TOTAL | 3,323,653 | $4,932,301 | $7,232,380 | $1,753,348 | $1,260,641 | $18,502,323 |

## Table II

Figures in this table reflect the total numbers of students served by the projects funded in each of the fiscal years covered in this report. The numbers shown here are those students served during the year in which the projects were originally funded. Table II does not reflect the greater numbers of students who benefited in subsequent years when program funding was assumed by local institutions or those students who benefited from later training through use of instructional equipment purchased by VEA funds in prior years.

From 1970 to 1974, the number of students served by the projects increased from nearly 14,000 to just over 23,000, while allocations increased from $3,109,580 to $4,522,182 in the same period. In these 5 years, the numbers of handicapped and disadvantaged students served by the projects increased dramatically from approximately 1,500 in 1970 to over 7,000 in 1974. Yet, while total allocations, number of students served, and number of projects funded all increased, the average yearly expenditure per student declined steadily. In 1970, the average amount spent per student was $221 and in 1974 was $195, a decrease of over 12 percent.

The General, Disadvantaged, and Handicapped categories refer to students enrolled in full-time degree or certificate programs receiving VEA support. Adult categories include part-time students only, whether enrolled in degree or certificate programs. The majority of students in these categories pursued courses of study designed as short-term certificate programs leading to immediate employment or programs for upgrading skills of persons already employed.

## Table II

### Classification of Occupational Students Served
### Fiscal Years 1970 to 1974

| | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General | 8,811 | 5,385 | 12,937 | 12,091 | 14,210 |
| Disadvantaged | 1,074 | 4,851 | 2,887 | 4,341 | 5,980 |
| Handicapped | 20 | 48 | 279 | 360 | 132 |
| Adult | 3,666 | 2,332 | 1,839 | 1,234 | 1,449 |
| Adult Disadvantaged | 424 | 1,004 | 2,361 | 3,668 | 1,290 |
| Adult Handicapped | -- | -- | -- | 124 | 91 |
| TOTAL | 13,995 | 13,620 | 20,303 | 21,818 | 23,152 |
| Number of Projects | 141 | 129 | 153 | 152 | 189 |
| Postsecondary Allocation | $3,109,580 | $3,253,450 | $3,783,315 | $3,832,796 | $4,522,182 |
| Amount Per Student | $222 | $239 | $186 | $176 | $195 |

Table III

The percentage distribution among the functional budgetary classifications reflect two distinct phases in program priorities: 1) in fiscal years 1970-73, emphasis was placed on operational support for new instructional programs, and 2) in 1973-74, operational support was redirected toward the improvement and consolidation of existing programs.

The increasing percentages allocated to administration and instruction during 1970-73 provided support for the development, implementation, and expansion of a wide range of certificate and degree programs. Program development costs, allocated frequently under the category of administration, are accompanied in the succeeding year by an increase in expenditures for instruction.

The second funding phase, concentrating on consolidation and improvement, began in 1973 and resulted partly from state budgetary constraints. Thus, in a reverse trend, it may be expected that there will be a continued percentage decline in the administration and instructional categories during fiscal year 1975 as is evidenced in 1974 figures. Similarly, an expected rise in equipment expenditures resulting from the need to update existing programs can be anticipated for 1975.

Guidance, counseling, and job placement projects are in large part field initiated in contrast with staff development projects. The latter often involve activities suggested by the Bureau in response to expressed needs on the part of college administrators. Staff development programs are usually contracted to 4-year colleges with the number of statewide programs ranging between three to five for any given year.

## Table III

Percentage Distribution of Postsecondary Allocations by Function

Fiscal Years 1970 to 1974

| | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1970-74 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Administration | 9.22 | 17.10 | 24.02 | 19.23 | 18.46 | 17.96 |
| Instruction | 7.71 | 25.47 | 31.54 | 35.81 | 28.70 | 26.66 |
| Equipment | 66.31 | 45.37 | 26.83 | 25.54 | 37.59 | 39.09 |
| Guidance | 7.22 | 4.39 | 7.99 | 13.07 | 11.05 | 9.48 |
| Staff Development | 9.54 | 7.48 | 9.62 | 4.35 | 4.20 | 6.81 |

## POSTSECONDARY VEA EXPENDITURES
## FISCAL YEAR
## 1970 TO 1974

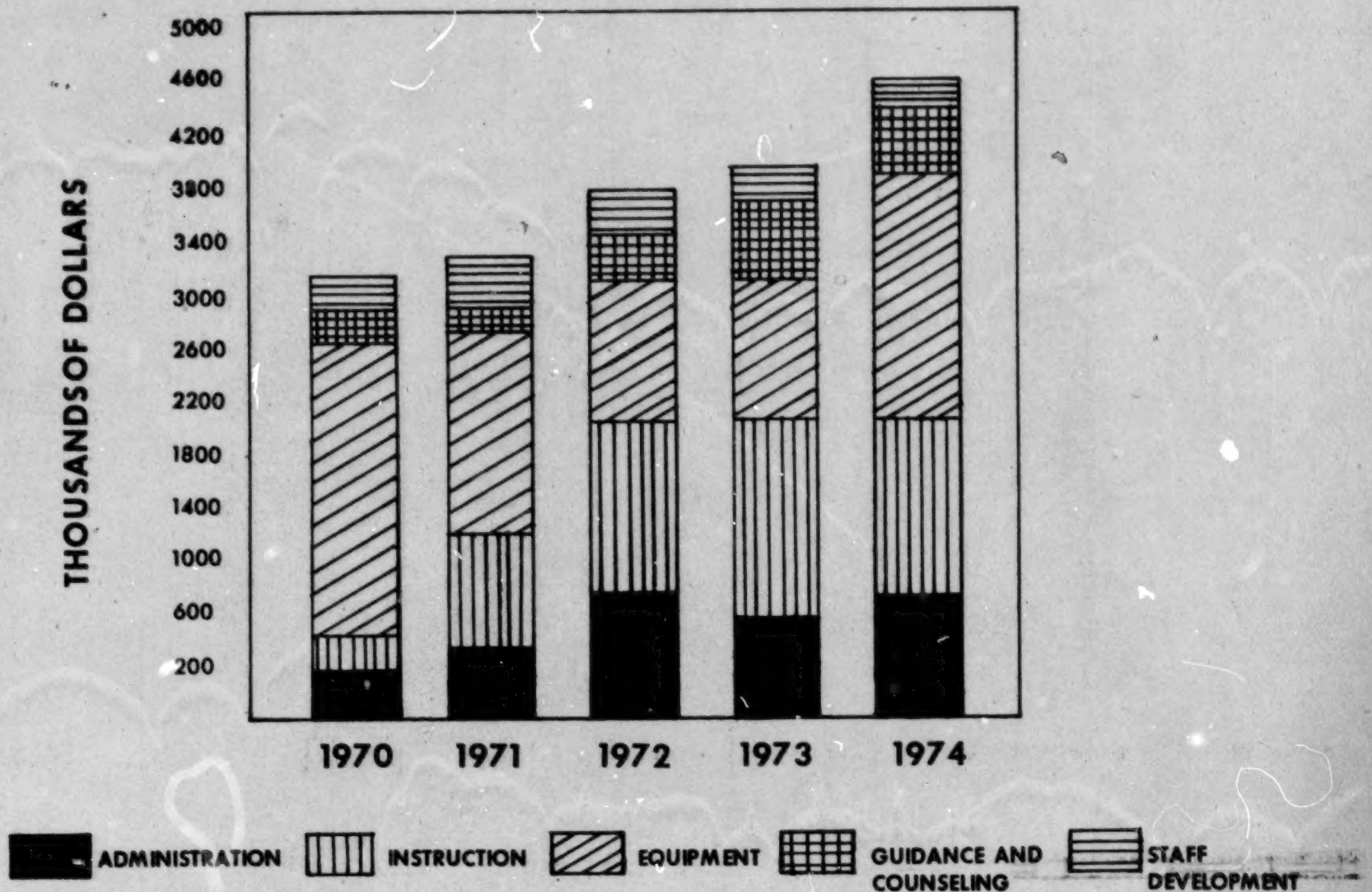


Table IV

Three occupational clusters, Trade, Industrial, and Service; Engineering-Related; and Health, show a higher percentage of VEA funds allocated compared to the percentage of full-time degree enrollments. The allocations for these three clusters account for $10,297,792 of the $18.5 million distributed from 1970 to 1974. The emphasis on these clusters is related directly to State Plan objectives to implement, expand, and improve training programs in these fields to meet growing manpower needs.

## Table IV

### Percentage Comparisons of Full-Time Degree Enrollments and Distribution of Postsecondary VEA Funds by Occupational Cluster

| | Percent Degree Enrollments | Percent VEA Funds |
|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | 4.3 | 1.1 |
| Distributive | 8.9 | 2.9 |
| Health | 20.8 | 24.5 |
| Office | 32.7 | 21.8 |
| Trade, Industrial, and Service | 18.5 | 33.2 |
| Engineering-Related | 14.8 | 16.5 |

## Table V

The distribution of allocations by occupational cluster shown by the percentage breakdowns in this table reflects State programmatic priorities over the 5 years covered by this report. The percent distribution of funds in both Agriculture and in Trade, Industrial, and Service categories was nearly tripled in 1974 in comparison to the 1970 figures while the Distributive and Office categories showed significant decreases over the 5-year period. However, the increase for the Agriculture cluster in actual dollars amounts to approximately $40,000 while the increase in the Trade, Industrial, and Service category represents nearly $1 million in VEA funds. Similarly, the decrease in expenditures in the Office occupations totals approximately $50,000 while the decline in dollars expended in the Distributive category is over $100,000. The Health, Engineering-Related, and Multi-Occupations categories showed minor percentage declines over the report period.

The amounts allocated to Trade, Industrial, and Service; Engineering-Related; and Health clusters, in the aggregate, commanded a higher percentage of the total funds allocated to the six clusters, excluding Multi-Occupations, than enrollments in these fields represented as a percentage of total enrollments.

Table V

Percent Distribution of Postsecondary Allocations by Occupational Cluster 1970 to 1974

| | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1970-74 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | .38 | .16 | 1.17 | .91 | 1.12 | .79 |
| Distributive | 5.35 | .77 | 1.91 | .75 | 2.50 | 2.20 |
| Health | 21.91 | 21.71 | 17.29 | 14.20 | 18.00 | 18.37 |
| Office | 24.21 | 16.63 | 10.43 | 16.74 | 14.98 | 16.38 |
| Trade, Industrial, and Service | 11.97 | 19.46 | 30.66 | 29.12 | 30.41 | 24.93 |
| Engineering-Related | 15.91 | 10.55 | 11.29 | 9.00 | 14.39 | 12.35 |
| Multi-Occupations | 20.28 | 30.73 | 27.25 | 29.28 | 19.49 | 24.97 |

## Table VI

A comparison of expenditures allocated to rural and urban colleges reveals a larger percentage utilized by rural institutions for equipment acquisitions with relatively less reliance upon VEA grant funds for the support of administration and instruction activities. Rural institutions displayed a greater tendency than urban institutions to rely on local funds to support staffing and other operational costs. Urban institutions required more support for program operations and less for equipment acquisition. In addition, they had greater need for support funds to strengthen and improve their counseling services subsequent to the adoption of full opportunity and open admissions policies beginning in September 1970. Urban institutions were especially affected by these new enrollment programs which attracted high proportions of disadvantaged students in City University of New York 2-year colleges and urban centers located in each of the state's six largest cities.

Table VI

Percentage Comparisons of Rural and Urban Expenditures by Function[1] 1970 to 1974

| | Rural | | Urban | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Function | Amount | Percent | Amount | Percent |
| Administrative | $ 910,555 | 14.77 | $ 2,188,368 | 19.78 |
| Instruction | 1,570,202 | 25.47 | 3,355,428 | 30.32 |
| Equipment | 3,195,976 | 51.84 | 4,036,405 | 36.48 |
| Guidance and Counseling | 415,345 | 6.74 | 1,306,614 | 11.81 |
| Staff Development | 72,969 | 1.18 | 178,550 | 1.61 |
| TOTAL | $6,165,047 | | $11,065,365 | |

(1) Amounts shown do not include $1,271,911 expended during the period 1970 to 1974 on projects having statewide application such as summer inservice institutes, staff development activities conducted through 4-year college and university centers, and special studies.

## Table VII

When comparing institutions located in rural and urban areas, the proportion of allocations to the different occupational clusters show little differences. This can be accounted for by the statewide nature of annual program priorities. While priorities might indicate, for example, that funding support is to be provided to expand programs and supportive services to disadvantaged youth and adults, no distinctive differences are mandated or suggested affecting the nature of the programs or services on a rural or urban basis. The stipulation is made in the State Plan, however, that the distribution of funds among program activities will be approximately 40 percent for rural programs and 60 percent for projects in urban areas. The actual distribution of expenditures closely approximated this goal in each of the 5 fiscal years, and averaged 35.78 percent rural, 64.22 percent urban for the period.

## Table VII

Percentage Comparisons of Rural and Urban Expenditures by Occupational Cluster[1] 1970 to 1974

| | Rural | | Urban | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cluster | Amount | Percent | Amount | Percent |
| Agriculture | $ 146,979 | 2.38 | $ -- | -- |
| Distributive | 116,615 | 1.89 | 290,089 | 2.62 |
| Health | 1,150,999 | 18.67 | 2,218,899 | 20.05 |
| Office | 1,273,647 | 20.66 | 1,706,835 | 15.43 |
| Trade, Industrial, and Service | 1,673,754 | 27.15 | 2,935,613 | 26.53 |
| Engineering-Related | 708,164 | 11.49 | 1,429,170 | 12.92 |
| Multi-Occupations | 1,094,889 | 17.76 | 2,484,759 | 22.46 |
| TOTAL | $6,165,047 | | $11,065,365 | |

[1]See footnote Table VI.

## Table VIII

The availability and use of equipment is an important factor in the quality of occupational education at all levels. The need among the different occupational fields, however, varies widely as shown in this breakdown of funded programs.

While generally the amount of expenditures for equipment for each of these occupational clusters parallels closely the size of enrollments in each, there are unique characteristics associated with each field which result in the allocations made. Office occupations, for example, which include programs in secretarial, data processing, and accounting requires a high degree of skills training with reliance placed on fully equipped study stations. Thus, insofar as equipment requirements for sustaining these as well as most postsecondary occupational programs, there is little opportunity for "economics of scale."

As shown in table VIII, four of the discrete occupational clusters listed accounted for most of the funds expended for equipment. As indicated in earlier sections of this report, Trade, Industrial, and Service experienced rapid growth during the fiscal period 1970-74 requiring new equipment for many of the vocational certificate programs which were started. Engineering-Related and Health curricula, while not experiencing as rapid a growth rate as Trade, Industrial, and Service, accounted for 47 percent of the allocation for equipment. The training needed for enrollment in health and technical fields required the acquisition of advanced, highly complex, and sophisticated equipment which lead to the higher expenditures shown here.

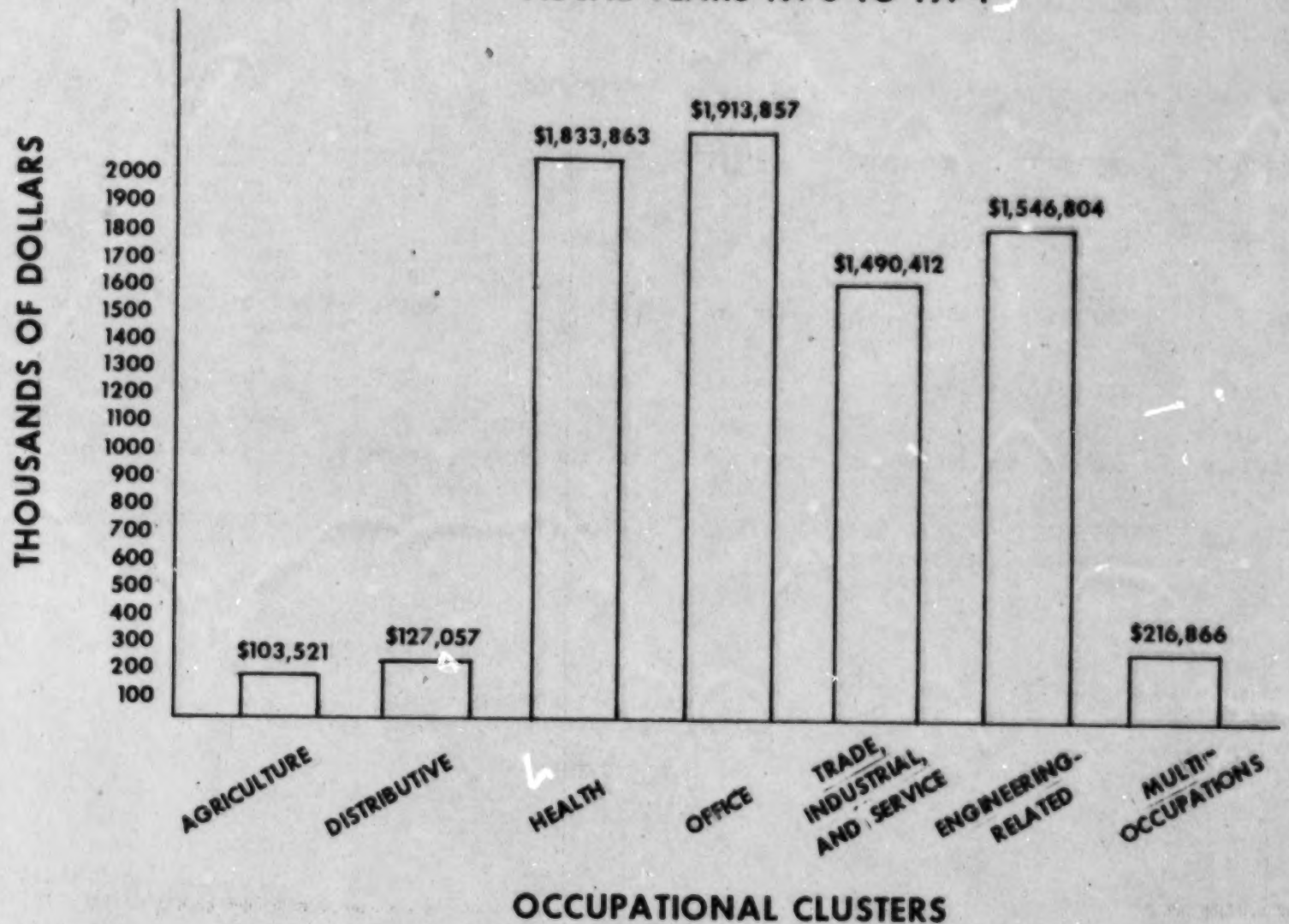
Although postsecondary occupational expenditures for equipment under VEA during the 1970-74 fiscal period generally continued a downward trend, these expenditures are expected to begin to rise again as the development of new programs slackens. In addition, much of the earlier equipment purchased under VEA will have served a useful life and, combined with the pace of technological developments which will be reflected in postsecondary occupational education, new equipment will be needed to sustain programs at their current high level of effectiveness.

## Table VIII

### Amounts Expended for Equipment Fiscal Years 1970 to 1974

| Fiscal Year | Agriculture | Distributive | Health | Office | Trade, Industrial, and Service | Engineering-Related | Multi-Occupations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | $ 9,946 | $ 96,743 | $ 632,523 | $ 649,995 | $ 189,344 | $ 469,807 | $ 13,684 |
| 1971 | 5,185 | 1,526 | 495,364 | 297,222 | 342,699 | 196,175 | 137,908 |
| 1972 | 32,126 | 7,770 | 162,363 | 245,424 | 384,126 | 152,080 | 31,205 |
| 1973 | 31,493 | -- | 168,695 | 308,386 | 191,570 | 257,711 | 21,396 |
| 1974 | 24,771 | 21,018 | 374,918 | 412,830 | 382,673 | 471,031 | 12,673 |
| TOTAL | $103,521 | $127,057 | $1,833,863 | $1,913,857 | $1,490,412 | $1,526,804 | $216,866 |

## POSTSECONDARY PROGRAMS EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES FISCAL YEARS 1970 TO 1974



# APPENDIX A

Distribution of Postsecondary VEA Funds
by Function and Occupational Cluster

Fiscal Year 1970

| Occupational Cluster | Administration | Instruction | Equipment | Guidance | Staff Development |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | $ – | $ 1,812 | $ 9,946 | $ – | $ – |
| Distributive | 14,782 | 51,350 | 96,743 | – | 3,444 |
| Health | 17,411 | 31,326 | 632,523 | – | – |
| Office | 28,730 | 47,452 | 649,995 | – | 48,355 |
| Trade, Industrial, and Service | 44,517 | 106,921 | 189,344 | 15,188 | 16,202 |
| Engineering-Related | 24,918 | – | 469,807 | – | 23,561 |
| Multi-Occupations | 156,286 | 906 | 13,684 | 209,224 | 205,153 |
| TOTAL | $ 286,644 | $ 239,767 | $2,062,042 | $ 224,412 | $ 296,715 |

Distribution of Postsecondary VEA Funds
in Urban Areas

Fiscal Year 1970

| Occupational Cluster | Administration | Instruction | Equipment | Guidance | Staff Development |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| Distributive | 14,782 | 51,350 | 80,775 | - | 3,172 |
| Health | 5,528 | 31,326 | 233,060 | - | - |
| Office | 28,730 | 46,232 | 251,433 | - | - |
| Trade, Industrial, and Service | 22,068 | 66,503 | 153,876 | 15,188 | 16,202 |
| Engineering-Related | - | - | 270,903 | - | - |
| Multi-Occupations | 71,696 | - | - | 209,224 | 1,586 |
| TOTAL | $ 142,804 | $ 195,411 | $990,047 | $ 224,412 | $ 20,960 |

Distribution of Postsecondary VEA Funds
in Rural Areas

Fiscal Year 1970

| Occupational Cluster | Administration | Instruction | Equipment | Guidance | Staff Development |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | $ — | $ 1,812 | $ 9,946 | $ — | $ — |
| Distributive | — | — | 15,968 | — | 272 |
| Health | 11,883 | — | 399,463 | — | — |
| Office | — | 1,220 | 398,562 | — | 48,355 |
| Trade, Industrial, and Service | 22,449 | 40,418 | 35,468 | — | — |
| Engineering-Related | 24,918 | — | 198,904 | — | 23,561 |
| Multi-Occupations | 84,590 | 906 | 13,684 | — | 203,567 |
| TOTAL | $143,840 | $ 44,356 | $1,071,995 | | $275,755 |

Distribution of Postsecondary VEA Funds
by Function and Occupational Cluster

Fiscal Year 1971

| Occupational Cluster | Administration | Instruction | Equipment | Guidance | Staff Development |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | $ - | $ - | $ 5,185 | $ - | $ - |
| Distributive | 4,334 | 15,423 | 1,526 | 3,640 | - |
| Health | 23,618 | 176,301 | 495,364 | - | 11,050 |
| Office | 68,778 | 169,873 | 297,222 | 200 | 4,893 |
| Trade, Industrial, and Service | 116,504 | 161,159 | 342,699 | 5,690 | 7,169 |
| Engineering-Related | 40,143 | 100,881 | 196,175 | - | 6,000 |
| Multi-Occupations | 302,833 | 205,079 | 137,908 | 139,709 | 214,094 |
| TOTAL | $556,210 | $828,716 | $1,476,079 | $149,239 | $243,206 |

Distribution of Postsecondary VEA Funds
in Rural Areas

Fiscal Year 1971

| Occupational Cluster | Administration | Instruction | Equipment | Guidance | Staff Development |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | $ – | $ – | $ 5,185 | $ – | $ – |
| Distributive | 600 | 600 | 1,526 | 3,000 | – |
| Health | 7,200 | 70,079 | 55,900 | – | 7,050 |
| Office | 9,750 | 93,539 | 188,247 | – | – |
| Trade, Industrial, and Service | 70,894 | 68,022 | 206,136 | – | 4,500 |
| Engineering-Related | 3,310 | 545 | 39,300 | – | – |
| Multi-Occupations | 77,114 | 108,979 | 85,881 | 61,120 | – |
| TOTAL | $168,868 | $341,764 | $582,184 | $64,120 | $ 7,050 |

Distribution of Postsecondary VEA Funds
in Urban Areas

Fiscal Year 1971

| Occupational Cluster | Administration | Instruction | Equipment | Guidance | Staff Development |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | $ – | $ – | $ – | $ – | $ – |
| Distributive | 3,734 | 14,823 | – | 640 | – |
| Health | 16,418 | 106,222 | 439,464 | – | 8,500 |
| Office | 59,028 | 76,334 | 108,975 | 200 | 4,893 |
| Trade, Industrial, and Service | 45,610 | 93,137 | 136,563 | 5,690 | 2,669 |
| Engineering-Related | 36,833 | 100,336 | 156,866 | – | 6,000 |
| Multi-Occupations | 225,719 | 96,100 | 52,027 | 78,589 | 9,290 |
| TOTAL | $387,342 | $486,952 | $893,895 | $85,119 | $31,352 |

Distribution of Postsecondary VEA Funds
by Function and Occupational Cluster

Fiscal Year 1972

| Occupational Cluster | Administration | Instruction | Equipment | Guidance | Staff Development |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | $ 9,527 | $ 2,291 | $ 32,126 | $ – | $ – |
| Distributive | 11,792 | 49,612 | 7,770 | 2,886 | – |
| Health | 204,539 | 282,187 | 162,363 | 4,175 | 856 |
| Office | 16,056 | 105,475 | 245,424 | – | 27,853 |
| Trade, Industrial, and Service | 298,543 | 426,104 | 384,126 | 30,916 | 20,163 |
| Engineering-Related | 101,641 | 76,943 | 152,080 | 15,799 | 81,291 |
| Multi-Occupations | 266,748 | 250,503 | 31,205 | 248,377 | 233,944 |
| TOTAL | $908,846 | $1,193,115 | $1,015,094 | $302,153 | $364,107 |

Distribution of Postsecondary VEA Funds
in Rural Areas

Fiscal Year 1972

| Occupational Cluster | Administration | Instruction | Equipment | Guidance | Staff Development |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | $ 9,527 | $ 2,291 | $ 32,126 | $ – | $ – |
| Distributive | 11,792 | 4,809 | 4,203 | 2,886 | – |
| Health | 35,679 | 28,213 | 89,670 | – | 856 |
| Office | 2,100 | 27,581 | 97,227 | – | – |
| Trade, Industrial, and Service | 111,660 | 104,987 | 144,668 | 4,232 | 8,303 |
| Engineering-Related | 5,665 | 58,456 | 116,560 | – | – |
| Multi-Occupations | 68,549 | 150,299 | 10,488 | 68,642 | 1,202 |
| TOTAL | $244,972 | $376,636 | $494,942 | $75,760 | $10,861 |

Distribution of Postsecondary VEA Funds
in Urban Areas

Fiscal Year 1972

| Occupational Cluster | Administration | Instruction | Equipment | Guidance | Staff Development |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| Distributive | - | 44,803 | 3,567 | - | - |
| Health | 168,861 | 253,973 | 72,693 | 4,175 | - |
| Office | 13,957 | 77,895 | 148,197 | - | - |
| Trade, Industrial, and Service | 186,884 | 321,118 | 239,458 | 26,684 | 7,320 |
| Engineering-Related | 95,976 | 18,487 | 35,520 | 15,799 | 5,133 |
| Multi-Occupations | 198,196 | 100,203 | 20,717 | 179,735 | 721 |
| TOTAL | $663,874 | $816,479 | $520,152 | $226,393 | $13,174 |

Distribution of Postsecondary VEA Funds by
Function and Occupational Cluster

Fiscal Year 1973

| Occupational Cluster | Administration | Instruction | Equipment | Guidance | Staff Development |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | $ — | $ 2,871 | $ 31,493 | $ — | $ — |
| Distributive | 21,809 | 5,353 | — | 1,658 | — |
| Health | 67,740 | 294,757 | 168,695 | 11,730 | 1,768 |
| Office | 92,889 | 225,436 | 308,386 | 14,769 | — |
| Trade, Industrial, and Service | 211,761 | 677,549 | 191,570 | 33,276 | 2,601 |
| Engineering-Related | 30,092 | 57,089 | 257,711 | — | — |
| Multi-Occupations | 312,877 | 109,938 | 21,396 | 516,366 | 162,216 |
| TOTAL | $ 737,168 | $ 1,372,993 | $ 979,251 | $ 577,799 | $ 166,585 |

Distribution of Postsecondary VEA Funds
in Rural Areas

Fiscal Year 1973

| Occupational Cluster | Administration | Instruction | Equipment | Guidance | Staff Development |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | $ – | $ 2,871 | $ 31,493 | $ – | $ – |
| Distributive | 7,512 | 5,353 | – | 1,658 | – |
| Health | 21,304 | 78,814 | 73,003 | – | – |
| Office | 3,541 | 63,433 | 222,951 | 12,994 | – |
| Trade, Industrial, and Service | 59,447 | 194,345 | 62,481 | 14,939 | – |
| Engineering-Related | 5,002 | 17,926 | 62,961 | – | – |
| Multi-Occupations | 31,621 | 40,052 | 10,675 | 122,918 | 8,989 |
| TOTAL | $128,427 | $402,794 | $463,564 | $152,509 | $ 8,989 |

Distribution of Postsecondary VEA Funds in Urban Areas

Fiscal Year 1973

| Occupational Cluster | Administration | Instruction | Equipment | Guidance | Staff Development |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | $ — | $ — | $ — | $ — | $ — |
| Distributive | 14,297 | — | — | — | — |
| Health | 46,436 | 215,943 | 95,692 | 11,730 | 1,768 |
| Office | 89,348 | 162,003 | 85,435 | 1,775 | — |
| Trade, Industrial, and Service | 152,315 | 483,204 | 129,090 | 18,337 | 2,601 |
| Engineering-Related | 25,090 | 39,163 | 194,750 | — | — |
| Multi-Occupations | 200,579 | 63,215 | 10,721 | 393,448 | 41,563 |
| TOTAL | $ 528,065 | $ 963,528 | $ 515,688 | $ 425,290 | $ 45,932 |

**Distribution of Postsecondary VEA Funds by Function and Occupational Cluster**

**Fiscal Year 1974**

| Occupational Cluster | Administration | Instruction | Equipment | Guidance | Staff Development |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | $ 6,500 | $ 12,869 | $ 24,771 | $ 7,588 | $ — |
| Distributive | 50,878 | 40,814 | 21,018 | 1,872 | — |
| Health | 162,642 | 271,575 | 374,918 | 3,000 | 300 |
| Office | 58,845 | 202,944 | 412,830 | 3,677 | — |
| Trade, Industrial, and Service | 305,641 | 561,955 | 382,673 | 47,400 | 33,732 |
| Engineering-Related | 42,252 | 81,030 | 471,031 | 8,209 | 48,898 |
| Multi-Occupations | 208,027 | 126,523 | 12,673 | 427,999 | 107,098 |
| TOTAL | $ 834,785 | $ 1,297,710 | $1,699,914 | $ 499,745 | $ 190,028 |

## Distribution of Postsecondary VEA Funds in Rural Areas

### Fiscal Year 1974

| Occupational Cluster | Administration | Instruction | Equipment | Guidance | Staff Development |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | $ 6,500 | $ 12,869 | $ 24,771 | $ 7,588 | $ — |
| Distributive | 29,629 | 21,274 | 3,661 | 1,872 | — |
| Health | 92,547 | 109,740 | 73,798 | — | 300 |
| Office | — | 36,315 | 89,581 | — | — |
| Trade, Industrial, and Service | 91,694 | 164,902 | 245,763 | 9,334 | 8,612 |
| Engineering-Related | 9,158 | 20,285 | 145,165 | — | — |
| Multi-Occupations | 69,614 | 39,267 | 552 | 104,162 | 2,350 |
| TOTALS | $ 299,142 | $ 404,652 | $ 583,291 | $ 122,956 | $ 11,262 |

## Distribution of Postsecondary VEA Funds in Urban Areas

### Fiscal Year 1974

| Occupational Cluster | Administration | Instruction | Equipment | Guidance | Staff Development |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | $ — | $ — | $ — | $ — | $ — |
| Distributive | 21,249 | 19,540 | 17,357 | — | — |
| Health | 41,155 | 161,835 | 301,120 | 3,000 | — |
| Office | 58,845 | 166,629 | 323,249 | 3,677 | — |
| Trade, Industrial, and Service | 213,947 | 397,053 | 136,910 | 38,066 | 25,120 |
| Engineering-Related | 33,094 | 60,745 | 325,866 | 8,209 | 400 |
| Multi-Occupations | 97,993 | 87,256 | 12,121 | 292,448 | 41,612 |
| TOTAL | $ 466,283 | $ 893,058 | $1,116,623 | $ 345,400 | $ 67,132 |

# APPENDIX B

Enrollments in Occupational Programs
Public Two-Year Colleges and Urban Centers

1973-1974

| College | Degree | | Non-Degree | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Full-time | Part-time | Full-time | Part-time |
| Alfred Agricultural & Technical College (ATC) | 2,564 | 3 | 614 | 2 |
| Canton ATC | 1,663 | 87 | 87 | 9 |
| Cobleskill ATC | 2,283 | 23 | 78 | 2 |
| Delhi ATC | 1,761 | 28 | 352 | 4 |
| Farmingdale ATC | 5,476 | 120 | 140 | - |
| Morrisville ATC | 2,113 | 29 | 97 | - |
| Adirondack Community College (C.C.) | 478 | 322 | 76 | 9 |
| Auburn C.C. | 522 | 196 | 21 | 132 |
| Borough of Manhattan C.C. | 1,855 | 1,129 | - | - |
| Bronx C.C. | 2,562 | 2,753 | - | - |
| Broome C.C. | 1,287 | 511 | 4 | - |
| Clinton C.C. | 183 | 75 | 10 | 87 |
| Columbia-Greene C.C. | 80 | - | 16 | - |
| C.C. of the Finger Lakes | 409 | 57 | 10 | - |
| Corning C.C. | 788 | 33 | 47 | - |
| Dutchess C.C. | 1,184 | 291 | 46 | - |
| Erie C.C. | 3,317 | 370 | 4 | 2,315 |
| Fashion Institute of Technology | 2,232 | - | - | - |
| Fulton-Montgomery C.C. | 336 | 85 | 28 | 1 |
| Genesee C.C. | 604 | 99 | 18 | 3 |
| Herkimer County C.C. | 453 | 51 | 25 | - |
| Hostos C.C. | 627 | - | - | - |
| Hudson Valley C.C. | 2,898 | 487 | 113 | 4 |
| Jamestown C.C. | 523 | 89 | - | - |

| College | Degree | | Non-Degree | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Full-time | Part-time | Full-time | Part-time |
| Jefferson C.C. | 277 | 40 | 5 | 39 |
| Kingsborough C.C. | 2,716 | 1,071 | - | - |
| LaGuardia C.C. | 1,213 | 124 | - | - |
| Mohawk Valley C.C. | 1,403 | 354 | - | -458 |
| Monroe C.C. | 2,872 | 857 | 1 | 9 |
| Nassau C.C. | 3,678 | 1,763 | 70 | 126 |
| New York City C.C. | 5,655 | 3,461 | - | - |
| Niagara County C.C. | 1,012 | 183 | 90 | - |
| North Country C.C. | 264 | 26 | 54 | 10 |
| Onondaga C.C. | 2,376 | 1,058 | 24 | - |
| Orange County C.C. | 1,904 | 2,068 | 38 | 306 |
| Queensborough C.C. | 2,905 | 2,319 | - | - |
| Rockland C.C. | 1,403 | 545 | 31 | - |
| Schenectady C.C. | 467 | 62 | 20 | 4 |
| Staten Island C.C. | 2,456 | 585 | - | - |
| Suffolk County C.C. | 1,907 | 163 | 100 | 49 |
| Sullivan County C.C. | 546 | - | 83 | - |
| Tompkins-Cortland C.C. | 199 | 35 | 81 | 5 |
| Ulster County C.C. | 566 | 186 | 82 | 10 |
| Westchester C.C. | 1,693 | 1,378 | 22 | 13 |
| Urban Center - Albany | - | - | 85 | 27 |
| Urban Center - Brooklyn | - | - | 363 | - |
| Urban Center - Buffalo | - | - | 399 | - |
| Urban Center - Farmingdale | - | - | - | 158 |
| Urban Center - Manhattan | - | - | - | 466 |
| Urban Center - Rochester | - | - | 204 | 10 |

| College | Degree | | Non-Degree | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Full-time | Part-time | Full-time | Part-time |
| Urban Center - Schenectady | - | - | 231 | - |
| Urban Center - Troy | - | - | 350 | 15 |
| TOTAL | 71,710 | 23,116 | 4,119 | 4,273 |

Source: The Reporting and Evaluation System for Occupational Education, Report 27, June 1974, The State Education Department, Albany, New York.

APPENDIX C

Public Two-Year College Occupational Programs and
Degree Enrollments

1973-1974

| Program | Full-time | Part-time |
|---|---|---|
| **Agriculture** | | |
| Agriculture Production | 1,582 | 19 |
| Agriculture Business | 85 | |
| Agriculture Mechanics | 93 | |
| Agriculture Products | 81 | 3 |
| Ornamental Horticulture | 696 | 4 |
| Conservation | 536 | 14 |
| Other Agriculture | 32 | 2 |
| Total Agriculture | 3,105 | 42 |
| **Distributive Education** | | |
| Advertising Services | 760 | 37 |
| Apparel and Accessories | 792 | |
| Finance and Credit | 297 | 95 |
| Food Distribution | 26 | |
| General Merchandising and Sales | 2,560 | 1,206 |
| Hotel and Lodging | 756 | 126 |
| Insurance | 55 | 8 |
| Recreation and Tourism | 1,041 | 77 |
| Transportation and Service | 33 | 8 |
| Other Distributive Education | 26 | 6 |
| Total Distributive Education | 6,346 | 1,563 |
| **Health Occupations Education** | | |
| Dental Assisting | 269 | 100 |
| Dental Hygiene | 817 | 41 |
| Dental Lab Technology | 81 | 16 |
| Medical Lab | 2,854 | 689 |
| Nursing, Associate Degree | 7,698 | 4,194 |
| Surgical | 48 | 10 |
| Medical Therapy Assisting | 249 | 26 |
| Radiological Technology | 448 | 85 |
| Opthalmic Dispensing | 269 | 40 |
| Environmental Health | 94 | 5 |
| Mental Health | 562 | 116 |
| Inhalation Therapy | 247 | 101 |
| Medical Assisting | 433 | 7 |
| Community Health Aide | 62 | 5 |
| Medical Emergency Assisting | 44 | 27 |
| Mortuary Science | 252 | 14 |
| Other Health Occupations Education | 470 | 53 |
| Total Health Occupations Education | 14,897 | 5,529 |

| Program | Full-time | Part-time |
|---|---|---|
| **Home Economics Education** | | |
| Care and Guidance of Children | 1,619 | 210 |
| Food Management, Production, and Services | 339 | 59 |
| Home Furnishings, Equipment, and Services | 152 | |
| Total Home Economics Education | 2,110 | 269 |
| **Business and Office Education** | | |
| Bookkeeping and Accounting | 6,579 | 2,617 |
| Data Processing | 3,179 | 1,705 |
| Information Communications | 135 | |
| Stenographic, Secretarial, and Related | 7,030 | 2,022 |
| Supervisory and Administrative Management | 6,564 | 2,681 |
| Total Business and Office Education | 23,487 | 9,025 |
| **Technical Education** | | |
| Aeronautical Technology | 258 | 2 |
| Agriculture Technology | 56 | 1 |
| Architectural Technology | 886 | 88 |
| Automotive Technology | 554 | 17 |
| Chemical Technology | 318 | 89 |
| Civil Technology | 1,291 | 227 |
| Electrical Technology | 2,999 | 1,015 |
| Electronic Technology | 408 | 66 |
| Electro-Mechanical Technology | 255 | 61 |
| Environmental Control Technology | 67 | 7 |
| Industrial Technology | 393 | 272 |
| Instrumentation Technology | 131 | 52 |
| Mechanical Technology | 1,476 | 524 |
| Metallurgical Technology | 119 | |
| Other Engineering-Related Technology | 584 | 119 |
| Health-Related Technology | 327 | 17 |
| Office-Related Technology | 1 | 4 |
| Oceanographic Technology | 77 | 4 |
| Other Technical Occupations | 424 | 28 |
| Total Technical Education | 10,624 | 2,593 |
| **Trade, Industrial, and Service Education** | | |
| Air Conditioning, Refrigeration, and Heating | 282 | 8 |
| Automotive Services | 230 | 5 |
| Industrial and Service - Commercial Art | 735 | |
| Photography Occupations | 231 | 4 |
| Construction and Maintenance Trades | 656 | 287 |

| Program | Full-time | Part-time |
|---|---|---|
| Trade, Industrial, and Service Education (Con't) | | |
| Drafting | 509 | 110 |
| Electrical Occupations | 167 | 10 |
| Graphic Arts | 840 | 370 |
| Machine and Metal Industries | 43 | 5 |
| Personal Services | 49 | 44 |
| Plastics Occupations | 23 | 5 |
| Law Enforcement Training | 4,110 | 1,967 |
| Social Service Paraprofessionals | 1,957 | 453 |
| Industrial and Service - Educational Para-professionals | 236 | 478 |
| Public Service Occupations, Other | 238 | 326 |
| Quantity Food Occupations | 637 | 23 |
| Textile Production and Fabrication | 191 | |
| Other Trade, Industrial, and Service Occupations | 7 | |
| Total Trade, Industrial, and Service Education | 11,141 | 4,095 |
| TOTAL ALL PROGRAMS COMBINED | 71,710 | 23,116 |

Source: The Reporting and Evaluation System for Occupational Education, Report 27, June 1974, The State Education Department, Albany, New York.